FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CARINET STILL CONSIDERING CUBAN AF FARS-REPORTS OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION. MADRID, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871.

The Council of Ministers of Spain was in nession the greater part of the day yesterday, and did not adjourn until a late hour at night. Questions of the greatest importance, growing out of the recent executions is Havara and the general condition of Cuba, were

It is reported that the Minister of Foreign Affairs was advised that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain had telegraphed to their representatives at Madrid that they should feel compelled to intervene in the affairs of the Island of Cuba in the interests of humanity, since the efforts of the Spanish authorities to

onfairs of Cuba, and that the meeting yesterday was irs of Cuba, has the King Amadeus was present saded over the deliberations. The King showed meets for the condition of the Cuban people, and desire to proceed to Hayana himself and The offer of the King, and the generous warmth with which it was uffered, made a profound impression on all present. This portion only of the proceedings has been

What the result of the council was, what action it took is yet unknown. The general belief is that it was decided to convoke the Cortes in extraordinary session to authorize measures for crushing the insurrection. excitement over the various rumors is very great Government. Schors Sagasta, Topete, and other members of the previous Cabinets have offered their support

ISY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1871. The dispatches from Madrid, reporting rumor was current there that the Govern tents of the United States and Great Britain had to egraphed to their representatives there that they Is and of Cuba, in the interests of humanity, since the efed fraltless, have been freely discussed in Washingto-day, but the rumor is believed to be on Friday would dispose of the report at once, were there no other reasons for disbelleving it, since no such aportant action would be taken without full consulta-The Spanish Minister, Sefior Roberts, is as ignorant sch from Madrid; that the affair in Havana was as a lect for the consideration of our Government reports that have been printed in New-York during the past week, and to have no better foundation in truth.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HEALTH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES-OUTRAGES
IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 3, 1871. unfavorable change has occurred, in the combition of The Prince of Wales, though there is as yet

The police are actively searching for the perpetrators of

became such contractor." It is rumored that others colledly connected with the Company are interested in the subcontract. The Directors state further that "it is at present bijudicious to point out the course which they will feel called upon to pursue to protect the inter-octs of the Company's stockholders."

THE CUARREL WITH BRAZIL STILL THE SUBJECT

The settlement of the difficulty which exists

between the North German Government and that of the Emperor of Brazil, with reference to recent occurrences which took place in the streets of Rio Janeiro, is still The North German Gazette gives an account of the

brutal attack which was made on some officers and sail ers of a German frigate in Rio, maintains that it was made in accordance with a prearranged plan, was inst-gated by the French residents, and connived at by the The Gazette declares "that nothing less than an apol-

egy from the Brazilian authorities and indemnification of the parties injured will be estisfactory to the German The Saxon Diet was opened in Dresden, yesterday, by

the King, who, in his speech from the throne, congratulated the House "on the presperous condition of the kirgdom," and protested in unequivocal terms his "adbeston to the German Empire."

INDIA.

TERRIBLE POWDER EXPLOSION—THIRTY-SIX PER SONS KILLED.

CALCUITA, Dec. 1, via LONDON, Dec. 2, 1871. A terrible explosion has occurred in the powder and cartriage factory in the fort of Agra. The men were at work at the time of the disaster and few escaped. Thirty six were killed, among them two commis

etoned officers.

DRAKE DEKAY DRIVEN FROM LOWER CALI-FORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1 .- The Mexican au thorities, having annulled the lease of the Lower California Company of Mudalena, and declared that port closed some months since, troops from La Paz were sent dozen others connected with the Lower California Com dozen others connected with the Lower California Com-pany. The American schooner Groenwood of New-York, which was toading at Orchilla, and the American sloop Alten of New-York, which was sent by Dekay from Magdalena to La Paz, were taken possession of, on the ground that they had no papers, they coming from a place not a port of entry. Dekay's party have arrived at 8an Diego.

THE MANIFESTO OF GEN. PORFIRIO DIAZ-HE CALLS FOR A CONVENTION-HE FAVORS THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT DIRECTLY BY

The manifesto lately published by the Mexwan General, Porfirio Diaz, has greatly alarmed the opposition parties in his country. The following are extracts from the manifesto:

the parties in his country. The following are extracts from tha manifesto:

The indefinite reflection, coerced and hastened by the Federal Executive, has placed the national institutions in danger. In Congress a clannish majority, by profiling the fine of the independent deputies, and has considered the national representation into a couriesan's chamber, received always to follow obsequitions the fine of the majority of the Executive. In the Supreme Court of Justice, the independent majority, which has saved several times the constitutional principles from this inundation of perversion and immorality, is, to-day, powerless from the absence of two of its most worthy members and the entrance of suother brought there for the protection of the Executive. Since then, no guaranty has had protection; the honais are abstituted by submissive agents of the Government, and the dearest interests of the Federal tribonais are abstituted by submissive agents of the Government, and the dearest interests of the people and principles of the greatest importance remain at the Lercy of the worst guardians.

At the call of duty, my life is a tribute that I have ever denied to the country in danger; my poor patrimony, owed to the gratitude of my fellow citizens, moderately improved by my personal labor; what I am and what I am worth, by my few gifts of nature, I consecrate all this to the cluse of the people from this moment. If triumph crowns our endeavors, I shall return to the quietade of the domestic hearth, preferring, in every case, the frugus and peaceful life of the obscure farmer, to the estentations of power. If, on the contrary, our advances are successful, I shall have compiled with my last duty toward the Republic.

A convention of three representatives for each State, popularly elected, shall give the programme of the Constitutional reconstruction, and shall name a provisional President of the Republic, who, by no means, ought to be the secural denository of the powers of the way. The

delegates, who shall be patriots of unblemished honor, shall tring forward, in the midst of the Convention, the ideas and supprations of their respective States, and shall know how to form with loyalty and austain with integrity, the truly national exigencies. I will permit myself only to echo these changes which have been pointed out to me as most urgent, presented without pretension, and which I am ready to yield as preconceived resolutions. I declare that I will accept, without resistance or reservation, the decrees of the Convention. That the election of President shall be direct and personal, and that no citizen shall be eligible who in the anterior year has exercised for one day alone authority or charge, the functions of which extend to all the national territory. That the Congress of the Union can alone exercise electural functions in subjects purely economical, and in no case for the designation of the high public functionaries. That there is guaranteed to all the inhabitants of the Republic ludgment by juries, who may declare and qualify the guilt of the accused; to the judicial functionaries alone is conceded the faculty to apply the punishment that the precision law may designate. That the odious imposts of interior Custon-Houses are prohibited, and that the ordinance of maritime and frontier Caston-Houses is to be reformed in conformity with the constitutional precepts and the different necessities of our coasts and frontiers.

MEXICAN VEW OF THE SITUATION.

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From the Masses Two Republics of Nov. 11.

It is with mortified feelings of disappointment, that we are forced from the evidences that reach use from all quarters, through various chambes and from the most authentic sources, to admit all hopes of peace have vanished, and the blessings which we so hopefully announced as certain to flow from the peace and lawful authority secured by the reflection of President Juarez, are deferred to another and uncertain day. Never at any period since the restoration of the Liberal party, has the situation locked so much like revolution. We most reluctantly yield up all cer confidence and hope and admit that the country is "in the midst of revolution." The defiant attitude of the State of Oaxaca and the "masterly activity" of the Disz Brothers, has lighted up the fires of revolution, encouraged and given confidence to the movement in hundreds of localities. The important proclamations of Guerra, Berrego and Cedena, the numerous risings of parties in so many localities, the important disaffection in the regular army, the sudden transfer of the allegance of officers of rank, and considerable creanizations of the army, from the General Government to the revolutionary teams, are facts that force us to acknowledge much against our wishes, that the country is in revolution throughout the length and breadth of the land.

We consider the crisis as on hard, and that no patching up polley can charge the result, (where the entire Cabinet to be removed to-morrow, and the vacant seats officed to the Lerde and Diaz leaders, the result would not be different. Even "ample faculties" cannot save the situation the strongest, if will crush the Government, ample faculties and all. That we are in a revolution there can be no doubt; what will be the result we have not even a conjecture to offer. We are assured by the evolution without the aid of "ample faculties," if the revolution there can be no doubt; what will be the result we have not severe an accordance of effect

ARRIVAL OF THE TERROR -- THE PRESS ON THE

HAVANA, Dec. 2 .- The United States monitor Terror has arrived in this harbor from Key West. The victories, and seeks to tranquilize the public mind. Its moderate men of all classes applied the article as oppor-

A Cuban major named Arquiza, with four other officers and 57 soldiers, have surrendered to Gen. Ampudil at

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- It has been ascertained from an official source that no correspondence whatever has passed between Minister Roberts and Secretary Fish relative to recent events at Havana, the only [commu-

SICKLES TO SENOR RIVERO.

Madrid (Nov. 17) Correspondence of The London Echo.

sale of Cuine. After this incident had occurred came the charge that Rivers, too, was one of those who would batter away the brightest jewel of the crown of Spalinamety. Cuba—and two midts ago a sheet, emanating from the Negreros, was sold in the street purporting to publish telegrams sent by Mr. Sickles to his Government, giving account of conderences with Rivero. Rivero, astounded, wrote to Mr. Sickles asking him, first, if the telegrams attributed to bim were authentle, and, secondry, if he, Mr. Sickles, had ever heard him manifest my desire for the enamelipation of Cuba from Spam, to what Mr. Sackles replied as follows:

"Dy an Sig: I have just received your note of to-day's date, in which you ask me if the publication you inclose its vace in the telegram and communications to which it refers. In answer, I have the knoor to inform you that the publication is not worthy of entire confidence, because it only produces imperfect extracts of felegrams, whose import could only be appreciated when read precisely as they were written. And, to the end that you may possess the exact account of the instructions of my Government, together with the telegrams relative to the Lard States, as well as by La Epoca more than a year ago. To the other questions it is my duty to reply as follows: To be inquiry whether I have ever heard you indicate the least possibility as to the separation of Cuba from Spam, I answer—Never. I begoe more than a year ago. To the other questions it is my duty to reply as follows: To be inquiry whether I have ever heard you indicate the least possibility as to the separation of Cuba from Spam, I answer—Never. I begoe more than a year ago. To the other questions it is my duty to reply as follows: To be inquiry whether I have ever heard you indicate the least possibility as to the separation of Cuba from Spam, I answer—Never. I begoe more than any other for that year, that account is in Itself the completest refutation to such a supposition, and I must testify, in justice to yourself, to Schor Martos

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON SPIRITUALISM. Mr. Beecher, in his sermon yesterday, re-

Mr. Beecher, in his sermon yesterday, referred as follows to spiritualism:

It is generally admitted that from the very beginning of things this world has been open to the influence of spirits. We can readily believe that there is a spiritual influence which we can neither understand nor appreciate. This is certainly the doctrine of the New Testament. It was taught, both by the Savior and by the Apostles, that both dwine and demoniac influences did roil in upon the human soul; and I aver that there is nothing men should so much desire—and do so much need—as those divine influences which the Bible teaches have been waited over into this sphere. That fantastic and false notions have arisen during all ages concerning this spiritual doctrine does not prove its faliacy by any means. How do men account for the fact that out of the lowest savage animal condition of man there has come this conception of a free spirit and consequent spiritual illumination! This idea was with the race of man as far back as the beginning, and their vague feeling out after light showed then as now their need of it. Of course, mere seeking does not prove the existence of an object, but it shows a need which it is not a part of God's economy to allow. Our Savior asserts the reality of these spiritual influences, and declares it is not possible for men to understand them. It is impossible to interpret a ligher sphere to those in a lower; hence this great truth cannot be unfolded in detail as if it were an earthly truth.

Those living in the present have not so much need of this spiritual help; but for that great part of the race who live in daily consciousness of imperfection, who struggle on in darkness and doubt knowing not how to comfort themselves, it is the one thing needful. It is the office of the Divine spirit to inspire and comfort men There are tings when we are all of as conscious of being influenced by spirit outside of ourselves, and although it is true that this influence transcends our understanding, we are nevertheless able to

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLOSION.

HAWLEY, Pa., Dec. 3.-The boiler of engine No. 235, belonging to the Eric Railway Company, exploded here about 4 o'clock this morning. Fortunately the engineer and fireman were not on the engine at the time, and no one was injured. The engine-house was badly wrecked. Large pieces of the bolic r were thrown bundreds of feet in every direction, crashing through adjoining buildings and into cars standing near. One huge piece of iron was thrown 100 feet in the air and came down through the roof of the engine-house, through the foor, and imbedded itself deep into the ground. The loss will be several thousand dollars.

THE GRAND DUKE.

PRESENTATION OF PAGE'S PORTRAIT OF FAR-RAGUT-THE YACHT CLUB BANQUET-HIS DEPARTURE.

The Grand Duke, accompanied by his suite, visited the Academy of Deeign, at Twenty-third-st. and Fourth-ave., on Saturday. He arrived at the Academy at 11 a. m., and was received by Mr. William Page, the artist, and Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse. After inspecting the pictures in the smaller rooms, he was escorted to the

A TRIBUNE reporter ascertained yesterday the Grand Duke's views of America. He says that if New-York is the representative city of the United States, he shall rest assured of a cordial welcome and a pleasant tour during

assured of a certifal welcome and a pleasant tout during the remainder of his stay on this sid of the Atlantic. He was much pleased with the meaner is which he and his suite were treated during their sojeura in New-York. A high compliment was paid by him to the militia and the fire department.

Much has been said in regard to the Prince being apprehensive that he might meet with bodily harm at the lands of disaffected Foles in this country. A TRIBUNG reporter was assured by one of the Imperial party last evening that no scious apprehensions of the kind had been entertained. The statement that the Duke and Catacary were suspicious of a number of people who stood upon the steps of a private residence next to the Carcadon Hotel on the night of Col. Fisk's screnade is interrect. The people were cleared from the steps, not because they were too near the Duke, and he was afraid of them, but to make room for a calcium light-apparatus.

Louis George Jullien of this city has written a piece of muste, and dedicated it to the Grand Duke, who, in a graceful letter has thanked the composer for the compliants.

The Grand Duke and suite left the Clarendon Hotel 7:15 p. m., and crossed the Desbrosses st. Ferry to Jersey City, where they took a special train for Philadelphia. It was expected that the Philadelphia Reception Com-It was expected that the Philadelphia Reception Committee would meet the Imperial party at Trenton. The party was accompanied by several of Finkerton's detectives, who go with him to protect him from imaginary assailants. There were very few people at the Jersey City depot to witness the departure of the train. The Grand Duke will return to New-York to-morrow and remain one or two days. He will then go to Hartford and Boston. The programme for his entertainment during his visit to Boston will include a reception at the State House by the Governor, visits to Cambridge, the Navy-Yard, and the factories of Lowell, where he will be the guest of G. V. Fox, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy. A concert of school children in Music Hall will be given, and a banquet at the Rover House. While in Hartford the Grand Duke will visit Colt's celebrated armory, where large quantities of arms have been made for the Russian Government.

THE WHARTON POISONING CASE.

Annapolis, Dec. 8.—The trial of Mrs. E. G Wharton, charged with poisoning Gen. Ketchum and several other persons, begins here to morrow. The prisoner arrived in this city, yesterday, under the charge prisoner arrived in this city, yesterday, under the charge of the Sheriff. She was accompanied by her daughter, who has never left her, mother since she was incarcerated. It is expected that the trial will take place before a full bench composed of Judges Miller, Hammond, and Hayden. Mesars. I. Nevitt Steels and J. H. Thomas of the Baltimore bar, and Mr. Alex. B. Hagner of Annapolis will appear as counsel for the prisoner, and the Hon. A. K. Syester, the newly-elected Attorney-General for the State of Maryland, will assist James Rovell, esq., the State's Attorney for the prosecution. Thus far 26 witnesses have been summoned for the State and 63 have been summoned to testify on behalf of the accused. It has aiready been summised that the defense will rely upon the plea of insanity, and the fact that so many witnesses will be brought from a distance gives color to the rumor.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA KU-KLUX TRIALS. CHARLESTON, Dec. 3.-In the Ku-Klux trials at Columbia, on Saturday, the Grand and Petit Juries being organised, the former consisting of 8 whites and 13 colored, and the latter of 30 whites and 23 colored, and the latter of 30 whites and 32 colored, asversi indictments under the Ku-Klux law were presented, and the presecution moved to proceed with the trial. Counsel for the defense asked for a postponement of the hearing until Monday, which the Court granted. Mr. Stanberry of Ohio appeared with Reverdy Johnson for the defense.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. The steamer Moses Taylor from Australia and Zealand arrived in San Francaso pasteriay.

Capt. E. Penrose Jones, Ordnance Storekeeps: U. S. Arssaal in Columbus, Ohio, died pasteriay.

The Hide and Leather Insurance Company of a, which was made backrupt by the Chicage fre, has been placed in side of a receiver.

the hands of a resolver.

The Right Rev. Thomas Davis, Prot. Rpincopal Blabes of South Carelins, sied suddenly at Canden. Faturday. He had been blied, hobbie, and partially inappariation performance of his coolessation! duties for many years part. performance of his occidentation of Kings County, who was or vicid of area, Pub. 1, 1989, and sontenand to seven years large vicid of area, Pub. 1, 1989, and sontenand to seven years' imprisonme has been pardened by the Governor. Charles Bleen, senvicind of his peritous communication from the years' imprisonment two years and all months. THE HARBOR PIRATES.

HOW THE COMMERCE OF NEW-YORK IS RUINED. THE EXTORTIONS OF THE HARBOR-MASTERS-

CORRUPT ALLIANCE WITH THE TUG-BOAT OWNERS—HOW THE SWINDLING IS DONE. The gradual decrease in commerce, loss in population, falling off in business, and visible inaction

throughout the great shipping interest of this metropolishave demanded and received the earnest attention of THE TRIBUNE, and extensive investigation has resulted in unanswerable exposures of the shameless extertions harbor-masters. Feeling sure that the trade of New-York depends in a great measure upon the encouragement which commerce receives from the city government, THE TRIBUNE has hoped, by showing that all the difficulties of wheh ship-owners complain, are the direct outgrowth such departments as come under the control of the city.
The appointing power, although vested in the State authorities, is within the reach of the citizens, and a Committee of Reform, appointed by the Chamber of Com-THE TRIDUNE, will, it is generally believed, remedy these outrages before the Senate and Governor, h such evidence as to render their removal certain. The Ship-owners' and Vessel-owners' Associations have appointed like committees, of energetic merchants, who will labor efficiently in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce Committee. The day seems near at hand when the reform movement ball have ab-dished all the causes of N. w-York's shores, an honest man at Quarantine, an incorruptible

acy over the commerce of New-York, the harbor-masters tortionate fees to an extent unequaled perhaps by any other set of public officials. They have never lost sight judges as to whether a vessel is loading or unloading, or whether a berth is occupied or vacant; and it is frequently discovered by the unfortunate ship-captain whose vessel is moored in a slip, that his berth has been declared "empty" and sold to some one else. It is not sel-dom that the loading or unloading of vessels is stopped before completed and the ship ordered to seek another pier at which to discharge.

The regular fees of the harbor-masters, established by

statute, give to each an average income of \$5,000 per year.

in question arg C. P. Raymond, No. 261 South-st.; William Marshall, No. 52 South-st.; Parker & Gibbs, No. 52 South-st.; Chamberlain & Hewlett, Nos. 83 and 106 South-st., and Jucob Henyon, No. 79 West-st. As explained to a TRINGNE reporter by one of "the ring," the game consisted in charging exorbitant rates for the towing, and after paying 10 per cent to a middle-man appointed to receive the money, turning ever the remaining surplus above their regular charges to this person for the harbor-masters' benefit. For this ex-tortion and enrichment of the officials these firms were do not bear on their faces any connection with the har bor-master, as the following sample will show:

Summer, and numerous bills have been rendered for summar's varying from \$50 to \$100 for services worth from \$10 to so. This extortion is practiced, be it remembered, in the face of a statute dated April 27, 1865, which declares n its eighth section that "no harbor-master shall take o receive, directly or indirectly, any money or fees it addition to those prescribed by law." This clause is dead letter, and at this moment scarcely a vessel arrives at or departs from her berth on the East River without a

bribe to the harbor-master of the district.

The baneful effects of these parasites upon the commerce of New-York are seen in the empty docks, the decaying piers, the wretched streets near the North and East Rivers, and in the gradual yet sure decline of the shipping interests of the port. Men naturally object to investing their capital in vessels which will, with th prevailing quarantine extortions, harbor-masters' exections, charges by unserupulous tug-boatmen, and levie by "rang" stevedores, insure only a small interest in prises. Corruption has become so much a habit with these vultures of Tammany Hall that they have not scrupled to receive bids openly from several persons for the same pier, and the berth was always secured by the giver of the largest bonus. These men frequently ac-cepted the position with the declared purpose to " make a fortune in a year or two," and they were generally suc-

James Bevins, who held the VIth District during the ast term of Gov. Hoffman and had his office with M. I. Mr. Miller, a proment South-st. wholesale gro cer, went to Bevins some time since and asked the price of a berth at which to unload a vessel which had arrived

"How much is it worth to you!" smilingly asked the onfident Bevins. "Well, I'll pay \$50 rather than not get it," replied Mr.

"Pifty dollars!" almost screamed the indignant and underrated harbor-master. "Say \$250 and then I'll tall

to you." -The grocer had nonsource but to submit to this extortion

and keep still.

In the now famous case of the bark Mary E. Way, the Harbor-Master whose office is in South-st. near Wall-st., charged her captain, a short time since \$100 for a berth and towage, and a bill was rendered for this amount by a corpulent attaché of the Harbor-Master's office, who is best known by the name of the "Blubber Hunter." The captain refused to pay the exorbitant bill, and sent it to Bloss Tweed, who is a relative. This functionary indorsed on the bill words to the effect that the money must be refunded, and that the Harbor-Master would probably lose his piace when the next Legislature met. It is waid that the exact language was "Refund this money quicker than h—I, and when I go to Albany, off goes your head." The receipt of this endorsed bill at the office of the "Blubbor Hunter" created a sensation, and the captain was sought out and implored to smooth the matter over, and was assured that he never would receive another demand for money from that office, and, moreover, he would be towed to sea without charge.

TAMMANY'S TOOLS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TAMMANY'S TOOLS FOR THE DESTRUCTION

COMMERCE. C. C. Ellis, Harbor-Master of the Ist Dis-C. C. Ellis, Harbor-Master of the Ist District—extending from Pier Mo. 41 up the East River to Harlem—was formerly an oysterman, but of late years has been employed in the coasting trade. He has no political prestige in the Democratic party. It is reported that he has an interest in two tug-boats, in partnership with a man who was, under Thompson, styled Assistant Harbor-Master, but who is now a renegade Republican. This latter individual manages the District and gives collers with a maning pomposity.

orders with amasing pomposity.

William J. Penoyer of the Second District—extending from Pier No. 26 to Pier No. 40, E. R.—obtained his office

\$2,200 to a Democratic Senator together with a note for \$1,500 for election purposes. He was formerly a close speculator in grain in the country. His district is run in the interest of the tow-beat firm of Chamberlain & Hewelett, whom the ship-owners openly denounce as outrageous in their charges.

Thomas H. Ferris of the IVth District—extending from Fier No. 19 to Pier Na. 13. East River—formerly kept a liquor-asloon at the corner of Essex and Grandets, and is reported to have been a Ward politician of the worst class. He received his appointment through Wim. M. Tweed, and his district is worked by a tug-locat man named Schaffer to look after Ferris.

John Brice of the Vth District—extending from Pier No. 13 to Pier No. 8, East River—was, until appointed to the office of Harbor-Master, one of the Board of Supervisors of this city. He is not acquainted with vessels, and does not know how to give an order to had a vessel in or out of the dock. Consequently, as the nerchants and stevedores report, a New-Bedford tow boat firm—Parker & Gibbs—has paid \$5,000 for the exclusive right of towing in this district. All persons making application for a berth have to apply to them, and make the best bargain they can, at prices ranging from \$50 to \$150, according to the size of the vessels.

Daniel Hart of the VIII District—generally known as the canal-boat district, and extending from Pier No. \$ to Whitehali—was fortzerly a ship-corponier, but finding that be was better adapted for a Ward politician, forsold that be was better adapted for a Ward politician, forsold that be was better and pied for two of three years in the recital Ward, Brooklyn, and is the person whom District. Attorney Merris had an indictment against for studing the ballot-box in the poling district in which he invessed of "Chippy" McLanghila. On his first appearance as a Harbor-Master he was assigned to the Ecokiyn District, but through the solicitations of his friend, Senator Miller of the VIII bistrict, in the North River. John McLanghila. On his first

THE TRIBUNE'S ASSAULTS ON HARBOR COERUP-

THE ROTTEN QUARANTINE.

From The Golden Age, Dec. 2.

The Quarantine, which has hospitals for the cure of realarious infection, has itself caught the contagin of political fraud.

We call the attention of the Committee of Seventy to what we believe to be a rotten administration now carried on by the Board of Quarantine Commissioners. This coard consists of three men, namely Richard schell, Samel Entre, and Br. Belt. These three persons, when the Mayor of Brevalyn and the Mayor of New York John Mayor of Brevalyn and the Mayor of New York John

Now how was the above money spent! \$40,00 vanished in the cost of returnishing the steamer Hilmois—a worthless hask at the outset, and almost worthless how. A very large sum (we know not how much) has gone for the fitting up of two steamers belonging to the Government, for the cholera patients—an expense which would have been numeeesstry had a proper use been made of provious funds, long ago appropriated for just such an emergency. What has become of the rest of the money! Persons who are familiar with the workings of the quarantine assure us that the great appropriations by the Legislature have not been expended according to the intent of the law; that the money has gone largely (like the conti-House lands) into the pockets of contractors and others; that there has been a forced balancing of books; and in short that the Quarantine establishment is a nest

The announcement in Saturday's TRIBUNE that ex-Controller Richard B. Connolly was preparing a confession, made a profound sensation throughout the ity, and caused no little uneasiness among the guilty the are still in authority. With the usual legal aversion to speaking of proceedings likely 'to affect the case, the wyers of the Bureau of Municipal Correction would impart no information on the subject to the auxious re

porters who questioned them. "The time for William M. Tweed's surcties to justify ha een extended to the 13th inst. Sheraf Brennan denies the reports that three of Tweed's bondsmen intend to withdraw, and that he is becoming anxious about his prisoner. The motion to reduce Tweed's bail will be rgued at Albany to morrow before Judge Learned. Thomas C. Fields went through the form on Saturday

of surrendering himself to the Sheriff for the purpos of having Mr. Florence put in the place of Mr. Debarry

WOODWARD AT HOME AGAIN. The Times of yesterday confirmed the state-

ent of THE TRIBUNE of a fortnight since, that E. A. codword was in Connecticut, by stating that, since the scizure of the furniture of the Americus Club-House, at Green wich, by his partner, Mr. Fitch, he had returned to his home at South Norwalk, where he is now comforts bly established. There is no way in which he can be reached while there, except by a requisition from the

A GIRL OUTRAGED AND MURDERED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 2 .- On Sunday last, on Mulberry Creek, Franklin County, Ark., Joseph For bish and William Chenoweth, aged 16 and 18 respectively, outraged and afterward murdered the four-year-old caughter of Richard Hill. They threw the body into arrested, and confessed their guilt. In their confession they stated that they expected the search of the Hills for the missing child would cause the family to leave their house, which they then purposed to plunder. While on their way to juli they attempted to escape, and both were killed by the guard. and the body horribly mutilated. The wretches were

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. . The Yarmouth (Me.) Flour Mills were burned

Jerseriay. The loss is partly insured.

The Warwick House, on Washington-st., Boston, was bally damaged by fire resterday. Lore, \$20,000; insured.

The hornestead of Samuel Harris, at Marlboro', including the barns and entbuildings, was barned on Saturday. Loss, \$7,000.

....The Los Angeles (Cal.) Grand Jury have found

....The brush factory of D. B. King, in Lansing-burgh, N. T., was entered by bergian on fisturiary morning, and robbed of \$100 is money and a large quantity of breakes. The total loss is about \$500. needs 9000. Ebwood Biddle, convicted of the murder of John Gamble, at Philadelphia, who interfered to protect a woman Biddle was inmiting in the street, has been amicucod to eight and a half yours' intrincement.

....The Congress of the representatives of the European telegraph emparies in senses in itoms. Signor d'Amée, pirecté d'éseard of Telegraphe for the Italian Government, has been slocted President. William Livingston, W. G. Garrard and Charles R. Hers have been arrested in St. Lone, for obtaining money under false pretances. They claimed that they were of the firm of Kase & Ca., publishers, of Rew-York.

habers, of Hew-Tork.

Mins L. K. Turner, daughter of the late Admiral
Turner, U. E. Havy, who send Don Calebrate Oritis of Source. Mozice,
for 2000,000 ésmagne, for schooling and broad of promise of marriage,
has obtained a voudied of 01,000 from a Snao Prancisco lary.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS.

" THE WAR DEPARTMENT. REPORT OF SECRETARY BELKNAP.

MR. PRESIDENT: The reorganization of the Army, required by the act of July 15; 1670, the provisions which were alluded to in my last annual report, has been accomplished. The enforcement of that portion re lating to a reduction of commissioned officers demanded strict investigation of the records of the military conduct and service of supernumerary officers, and forced upon the Department an unpleasant duty. It is believed, however, that the decisions finally reached were fair, charged, the standard of recruits was raised with a view to improving the character of the rank and file, and the

simple requirements of the army in time of peace, and ordered to their regiments, where they could be of more

The total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were \$60,614,042 76; the expenditures for the year ending June 80, 1870, were \$57,656,675 40, which sum, includes \$2,597,500 for river and harbor improvements. The ments, \$3,948,900. Thus during the year 1802-70 the reduction in expenses of the War Department amounted to \$22,988,507 36, and during the year 1870-71 a further reduction of \$17,605,675 40 was made. For the next decal year

river and harbor improvements \$1.07.500.

The total estimate for military appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 39, 1873, is \$28.415.472 as. of this estimate the sum of \$4,153.601 as in necessitated by the prohibition of the use of unexpended hadrances of invery years, thus requiring estimates for reamproposition of such sums as have reverted to the Treasmy tunder the fifth section of the act of July 12, 1876. The estimate of the Chief of Engineers for fortifications, improvement of rivers and harbors, public buildings and grounds, shall Washington Aqueduct, are submitted apparately as presented by that others, as follows: Fortifications and other works of defense, \$2,25,569; for river and harbor improvements, \$9,300,200; and for public buildings and grounds and Washington Aqueduct, \$446,704. Up to this date, during the current fiscal year, there has been said into the Treasury, as realized from the sale of arms building them ofter sources, during the current fiscal year, \$21,765,403 off.

Under the act of July 27, 1881, providing for the adjustment and payment of the chains of the several States for expediting, subsisting, and other several States for expediting, subsisting, and other several States for expediting, subsisting, and other several states for

ment—can be so constanted as to answer the pressing requirements of the service. The operations of active warfare in Arizona, in connection with the Indian difficulties there, are such as necessarily require large expenditures, and the causes which have produced this necessity were not anti-pated by Congress when the appropriations were made. The others in charge of these operations—fen. Schofield, commanding the Division of the Pacific, and Col. Crook, in humediate command of the Department of Arizona—have united with this Department in endeavoring to rerain the expenses at the lowest possible limit, and have used the most indicious efforts in this direction, and the conduct of Col. Crook in his administration of the Mairs of his department that seceived my full approval. While, therefore, the full appropriations asked should be given, continued endeath will be made to prevent any expenditures beyond those absolutely essential.

I recommend that the critia lieutenanth now authorized by law to serve us regimental adjutantisand martermasters in the artillery, cavairy, and infantry requirents, as provided by sections 2, 3, and 4 of the net of July 28, 196, be discontinued as vacaries occur in those grades. This would effect an utilimate reduction of so incutently would result in a yearly saying, if the resinction should be completed, of nearly \$4.00,000, and would be or no detriment to the service.

The law authorizes the cultistment of men who are is years of age, and by its nanguage "the each of cultisment to the recent of the entire should be required to a properly the complete whom the favor is asked are under the age of soldiers are almost numberless. The greater number of shoke for whom this favor is asked are under the age of soldiers are almost numberless. The greater number of soldiers are al

NEW REGULATIONS.

It was found impossible to prepare, in time for submission to Congress at its last session, a system of regulations for the administration of the affairs of the Army. as contemplated by the act of July 15, 1870. A board of

as contemplated by the act of July 15, 1870. A hoard of composition and experienced officers has been for some months diligently engaged in the compilation of a code of regulations, and the work is rapidly approaching completion. Desertions during the past few months have largely increased. The reports received at the Department indicate that the reduction of the pay of soldiers from \$16 to \$13 per month has contributed greatly to this result, as far as those men are concerned who callsted prior to July 1, 1871, the date of reduction.

The board of officers directed to investigate the subject of military prisons and prison discipline in the British army visited, last Summer, the only military prison now in Canada, viz., the one at Quebec, and through the courtesy of the Inspector, Col. H. F. Williams, were enabled to witness lia practical workings. The board were very favorably impressed with the good results obtained from this system, which has now been 15 years in operation in the British service, and recommend its adoption in our own. I invite the attention of Congress to this subject, believing it to be of great importance to the efficiency of our Army, which is greatly impaired by the inadequate and imperfect means of punishment now practiced. By having the pay of the convicts foreighed to the prisons, but little, if any, additional means would be required to support them after they were put in operation. The report of the Hoard is full of interest and will hereafter be transmitted to Congress.

The retired list of the Army is now limited to 300. The

Hoard is full of interest and will herester be transmitted to Congress.

The retired list of the Army is now limited to 300. The endeavor has been to equalize the selections for that list from both the higher and lower grades of the officers entitled to be placed upon it, so that it may not be filled to an unreasonable extent by officers of high rank and consequently greater compensation. There have been 16 deaths of retired officers during the past year. THE MEXICAN CEMETERY.

By the act approved September 28, 1880, appropriation was made of \$10,000 for purchasing, walling, and ditching a piece of land near the City of Moxico for a cemetery for such of the officers and soldiers of our army as fell in for such of the officers and soldiers of our army as fell is battle or died in and around that city during the Mexican war and for the interment of American citizens who have died there. In December, 1889, a report was made by the Vice-Consul of the United States at the City of Mexico to the effect that, in consequence of neglect and want of means for repairs, many depredations were being committed, and that the cemetery presented a lamentable appearance of dilapidation. An appeal was made to this Department for funds to the amount of about \$1,180 to be sent to the Consul to enable him to restore the cometary to a condition creditable to the United States Government. The War Department was fortunately able to meet the temperary demand, but could not comply with a further suggestion for the employ ment of a Superintendent at a salary of 500 per month instead of 500, the rate heretotore paid, and which is decemed insufficient. By the act of July 21, 1892, there was appropriated \$1,217.26, and by the act of August 31, 182, 25, 250 for the purchase of the cometery, under the direction of the President, and these sums were all disbursed by the Department of State. It is recommended that, as the general subject of national cometries is now administered by the War Department, a special act be passed placing this cometery upon the same footing as other cometeries, with a regularly appointed superintondent, and that a sufficient portion of the appropriation of national conserves se made applicable to the repair and preserve attention from national conserves and applicable to the repair and preserve attention from national conserves and applicable to the repair and preserve attention of the consistent and appropriation of the condition of the consistent and appropriation of the preserve in the constitute of the cannel to consiste the repair and preserve into another conserve and results in proceeds of season of elections from June 18, 1870, to